NOTES

GALIUM PEDEMONTANUM (BELL.) ALL. (RUBIACEAE) REPORTED FROM OKLAHOMA.—A specimen on loan to the Bebb Herbarium from the Southeastern State College Herbarium, Durant, Oklahoma, proved to be this rare European introduction, first reported in the United States from Kentucky and West Virginia (Bartholomew in *Castanea* 6:141-142, 1941). This specimen, *John and Connie Taylor 6419*, was collected along a roadside 6 miles southeast of Eagletown, McCurtain County, April 26, 1970.—*Cheryl A. Lawson, Bebb Herbarium, Department of Botany and Microbiology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.*

THREE GRASSES NEW TO GEORGIA: ERIOCHLOA GRACILIS, SETARIA FABERII, LEPTOCHLOA UNINERVIA (GRAMINEAE).—Three grasses, probably not native to Georgia, seem firmly established at separate localities within the state.

Specimens of *Eriochloa gracilis* (Fourn.) Hitchc. were sent to the University of Georgia Herbarium for naming. They were from the southwestern Coastal Plain of Georgia, where the species is described as slowly spreading but a vigorous weed in ditches and in and around fields of cotton, corn, and peanuts. Hitchcock (1950) reports this species as "often a weed in fields" and shows a distribution of southern California to western Texas and Oklahoma. Small (1933), Fernald (1950), Gleason and Cronquist (1963), and Radford, et al. (1968) do not report it for their areas, which includes all of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

Setaria faberii Herrm. is known as a vigorous weed, now widely distributed (Gleason and Cronquist, 1963), mostly in the central part of the eastern half of the United States (Hitchcock, 1950). Previously it has been reported southward only into Arkansas (Hitchcock, 1950), and into Tennessee, throughout most of North Carolina, and in central north South Carolina (Radford, et al., 1968). The new locality is in the southeastern Piedmont of Georgia, where it is abundant in abandoned fields and roadside cuts and ditches.

Leptochloa uninervia (Presl.) Hitchc. & Chase has been found near the seacoast, distributed in a broad, low, open area between a woods and the main highway across White Marsh Island east of Savannah, Georgia. Many plants had been mowed, but had grown vigorously afterward and were flowering and fruiting. The nearest localities reported by Hitchcock (1950) are in Mississippi and North Carolina. Radford, et al. (1968) record the species from Mississippi and from the northern part of the Piedmont of North Carolina.

The *Eriochloa* and *Setaria* are likely to become important weeds over large areas of the Southeast. Specimens of the three species are on file in the University of Georgia Herbarium: ERIOCHLOA GRACILIS (Det. by

W. H. Duncan), *Hull Andrews*, ca. 26 June 1970, Lee Co., Ga.; SETARIA FABERII, *W. H. Duncan, 23456,* 1 Aug. 1970, just east of Washington, Wilkes Co., Ga.; LEPTOCHLOA UNINERVIA, *W. H. Duncan 23451*, 31 July 1970, Chatham Co., Ga.—*Wilbur H. Duncan, Department of Botany, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30601.*

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RADFORD, A. E., et al. 1968. Manual of the vascular flora of the Carolinas. Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1183 pp.

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NEW COMBINATIONS IN HOFFMANSEGGIA CAV. AND CAESALPINIA L.—1. HOFFMANSEGGIA **glauca** (Ort.) Eifert, comb. nov.

Larrea glauca Ort., N. Hort. Matrit. Decad. 15, pl. 2. 1797.

Hoffmanseggia falcaria Cav., Icones Plant. 4:63, pl. 392. 1798 ("1797").

Caesalpinia glauca (Ort.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Plant. 3(2):53. 1898.

C. chicamana Killip & Macbr., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Chicago, Bot. Ser. 13(3):191. 1943.

When Cavanilles described *Hoffmanseggia falcaria*, he clearly stated that it is the same species as *Larrea glauca* Ort., but his remark was overlooked by all subsequent workers, with the exception of Kuntze, who did not consider *Hoffmanseggia* Cav. distinct enough from *Caesalpinia* L. and made the new combination in *Caesalpinia*. After studying the genus *Hoffmanseggia* Cav., I concluded that it is sufficiently distinct from *Caesalpinia* L. to warrant generic recognition. Because my revisionary work can not appear in print for some time, I make this new combination available for this species which is widely distributed in the arid and semiarid regions of the New World. A list of synonyms is given by Britton in the *North American Flora* (vol. 23, p. 311. 1930; under *Larrea densiflora*), to which list the above synonyms have to be added.

2. CAESALPINIA **peninsularis** (Britton) Eifert, comb. nov.

Larrea peninsularis Britton, N. Am. Fl. 23:311. 1930.

Hoffmanseggia peninsularis (Britton) Wiggins, Contrib. Dudley Herb., Stanford Univ. 4:18. 1950.

This is a species of *Caesalpinia*, which begins to flower at a very early stage while still herbaceous. Older specimens are, however, definitely woody, a character which occurs only occasionally, and then only at the base of the shoot, in two species of *Hoffmanseggia*. Also, the lunate pods are unknown in the latter genus, but they are characteristic of some parvifoliolate species of *Caesalpinia*, most of which were formerly included in *Hoffmanseggia*. These species, the closest relatives of *C. peninsularis*, are